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WASTE-BASKET OF WORDS.

CALINDA. — This is the name of a song or dance still remembered in Louisiana, where it has been practised by negroes, and is supposed to be of orgiastic character and African origin. Mr. G. W. Cable ("Creole Slave Dances," "Century Magazine," February, 1886) says that the song in that State "was always a grossly personal satirical ballad." He cites an example of such a song, the refrain being, "Dancé Calinda, Bon-djoum ! Bon-djoum !" It appears from his account that the Calinda was performed by whites as well as negroes. Saint-Méry, in his "Description de l'Isle Saint Dominique" (i. 49, 652), calls the dance *Calenda*. With him it would appear to be rather a general term for a dance than the name of a particular movement. Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, in a story of Martinique, uses the form *Caleinda*. Improvisation appears to be the idea which it suggests to him ("Harper's Magazine," January, 1890, p. 224). I believe the word to be only a survival of the Latin *Calendæ*, Calends. Thus in the Provençal romance "Flamença" (thirteenth century) we read : "Cantan una calenda maia" (they sing a song of the calends of May). These songs were danced. De Puymaigre ("Chants Pop. Rec. dans le Pays Messin," p. 203) observes that the "trimazos" (May-songs), formerly serious, have degenerated into satire. This satire, however, was doubtless one feature of the ancient observance. If this is the origin of the term, the Latin word, in Louisiana and the West Indies, has outlasted its use in Europe. — *W. W. Newell.*

CULCH. — This word, meaning rubbish, is common in the West of England. — *C. G. Leland, London, Eng.* Another correspondent would spell the word *Culsh*, and remarks on its use as frequent in England.

ENCHOUSE. — Miss Addie E. Hopkins, of Provincetown, Mass., informs me of a word and phrase, wholly new to me, which she has heard only from people of seventy or eighty years of age, living in or coming from Truro, Mass. When referring to anything very expensive they described it as being "as dear as *enchouse*." The word was accented on the first syllable, which was pronounced as in *enter*; the *ch* was sounded as in *chance*, and the four last letters as in *ouse*. It seems likely that it referred to some article of commerce once known on Cape Cod, but now passed out of use. But what could it be? — *T. W. Higginson, Cambridge, Mass.*

FINNICKY. — Fussy, particular. Common in New England.

KEEPING-ROOM. — In New England, the chief room or parlor.

KERHOOT. — Crowd, assembly. "The whole kerhoot of them." From "Ogeechee Cross-Firings," in "Harper's Magazine," May, 1889.

KITCABOODLE. — Used in New England, in the same sense as the preceding. "The whole kitcaboodle." — *Fane H. Newell, Cambridge, Mass.*

The original of this word was the phrase "Kit and caboodle," which, possibly, may be still in use in some parts of New England. In this phrase *kit* generally referred to individuals, and *caboodle* to their belongings, — "the whole kit and caboodle of them" making a stronger expression than either "the whole kit of them" or "the whole caboodle of them." The

phrase was shortened to "kit 'n' caboodle," which was probably the immediate ancestor of the above.

MOSEY. — To move along slowly. "To mosey along." Central Ohio. — *Fanny D. Bergen, Cambridge, Mass.*

PERNICKETY. — Fussy, particular. "She's awful pernickety." New England. — *F. D. Bergen.*

PUDGICKY. — Similar to preceding, but with a notion of being cross and fretful. — *Jane H. Newell, Cambridge, Mass.*

ROOM. — Used in the same sense as *keeping-room*. (See above.) "In the room." Ohio and New Brunswick. — *F. D. Bergen.*

SPON-IMAGE. Likeness. I have formerly heard employed as a familiar expression the phrase: "He's the very *spoon-image* of his father." — *F. J. Child, Cambridge, Mass.* *Spawn* is somewhat coarsely used in the same sense. — *F. D. Bergen.* *Spoon-image* is therefore *spawn-image*.

WUDGET. — A tangle, snarl. "What a *wudget* this is." New England.

DUST, HETCHEL, ETC. — Of the words mentioned in the last "Waste-Basket," *dust*, *hetchel*, *lolly-gag* (for *lallygag*), *skeezicks*, and *thank-ye-marm* are very common in Central New York, and the last three also in Eastern Pennsylvania. — *H. C. G. Brandt, Clinton, N. Y.*

A correspondent asks: "What is the origin of the following words, which are frequently heard in general use in certain parts of Eastern Pennsylvania?"

FAZE, or PHASE. — Used in the sense of "to overcome."

REE HORSE, or RHEA HORSE. — A frisky or unmanageable horse.

REDDING-COMB. — The ordinary comb for the hair. (This is a perfectly good old English word. To *red*, or *redd*, the hair is to comb it out. Halliwell, "Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words;" Jamieson, "Etym. Dict. of the Scottish Language." *Red-kaim*, or *Reddin-kaim*, "is a wide-toothed comb for the hair." Jamieson. — *Ed.*)

FOLK-LORE SCRAP-BOOK.

IN the last number, attention was called to an article of Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, printed in the "Buffalo Express," October 12, 1890, on the Green Corn Dance and the Great Feather Dance of the Seneca Indians. These dances were held in September, 1890, in the Cattaraugus Reservation, Newtown, N. Y. Mrs. Converse is, by adoption, a member of the Snipe Clan of the Seneca nation, and has a hereditary connection with the nation, her grandfather and her father having both been adopted as members of the Seneca nation, the first in 1792 and the second in 1804. The latter Mr. Maxwell was a friend of the famous Red Jacket, and had prepared a vocabulary of the Six Nations, which, unfortunately, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Converse received, at the time of her adoption as the great granddaughter of Red Jacket, the name of Gă-yă-nis-hă-oh, signi-